



Painting a Picture of Your Danish Ancestors

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Fire Insurance Records

- Reveals how much your ancestor's home was worth
- Earlier records can be used to help establish residency when the parish records are missing
- Provides a detailed description of your ancestors home

Steps to Access Them

1. Go to <https://www.sa.dk/brug-arkivet/arkivalieronline>
2. Click "Find En Ejendom"
3. Click "Brandforsikring"
4. Select the proper Amt (county) and Herred (hundred). For dates prior to 1793 still select the new amt first.
5. Select the "Forsikringsprotokol" for the desired date range and herred
6. These records are organized by parish, then by hamlet, use the index to find the desired pages

Head Tax Books

- Shows all the taxes your ancestor paid in a given year all in one neat form as well as their bank interest, fire insurance, ect.
- Until 1843 taxes were paid quarterly
- From 1843 onwards taxes were paid semiannually

Steps to Access Them

1. Go to <https://familysearch.org/catalog/search>
2. In the Place Search type the desired amt and in the Keyword search type either "Skattehovedbog" or "Skattehovedbøger"
3. Select the desired film and year range. These may need to be ordered from vault.

4. These will also be organized by parish and then by hamlet

Cadastral Lists

- Taken in 1662, 1664, 1688, and 1844
- Some are available at www.sa.dk others available on microfilm at Family History Library
- Useful for learning your ancestor's wealth & social status
- Shows if your ancestor owned land and if so, how productive that land was
- Because some farmers owned more land than others and some owned better land than others, a tax based simply on the land's area alone was considered unfair
- Land was appraised according to both its quality and quantity. This combined value is known as the land's Hartkorn
- Hartkorn is measured in units of Tønder, Skæpper, Fjerdingskar, and Album
- A tønne is the amount of land that one full barrel could seed
- 1 Tønne = 8 Skæpper = 32 Fjerdingskar = 96 Album
- A plot of land with 10 acres of good soil might have the same Hartkorn value as a 40 acre plot on poor soil
- The greater amount of Hartkorn one possessed, the wealthier they were
- The two main social classes, non-gentry fell into were "Gaardmand" and "Huusmand"
- In order to be considered a Gaardmand one needed to own land in their own right and produce 1-11 Tønder
- The 1662, 1664, and 1688 lists can be used in to establish residency

Steps to Access the 1844 List

1. Go to <https://www.sa.dk/brug-arkivet/arkivalieronline>
2. Click "Find En Ejendom"
3. Click "Matriker"
4. Select the desired hundred
5. These records are organized by parish, then by hamlet, use the index to find the desired pages

Steps to Access The 1688 List

1. Go to <https://www.sa.dk/brug-arkivet/arkivalieronline>
2. Click "Find En Ejendom"
3. Click "Christian 5.s matrikel"
4. Use "Arkivregistratur. Matriklerne 1664 og 1688 (1664 - 1688)" to find the correct number

5. Click " Christian 5.s matrikel. Markbøger samt eng-, skov- og græsningstaksationer (1681 - 1683)"

6. Select the desired number

7. Search until your ancestor is found

Steps to Access the 1662 and 1664 Lists

1. To Go to <https://familysearch.org/catalog/search>

2. In the Place Search type Denmark and the county

3. In the Keyword Search type 1662 or 1664

Steps to Access Historical Maps

1. Go to <https://hkpn.gst.dk/>

2. Type in the name of the desired hamlet

3. Select the desired year range

4. Find the desired farm